1: Drew- G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

before one comes to the Middle Mountains; it is on the upper plain of that dún, about 2400 feet above the sea. As a town it was founded by Mián Udam Singh, the eldest son of Maharaja Gulább Singh, who would, had he lived, have made it an important place; as it is, there is a good large bazaar, and the present Maharaja has begun building a new palace there, and has entered on the construction of a canal to bring water from the Tavi River on to the plateau, for household and garden purposes and for general irrigation.

The next town is *Kiramchi*, only 4 miles away. This and the tract of country near round it used to be under a Raja or a Mián of the Pathiál tribe of Rájpúts, who was tributary to Jummoo, paying to it yearly 2000 rupees and giving the services of some 10 horsemen. About the year 1834 Gulább Singh, having made up his mind to possess the place, refused the tribute and sent a force to besiege the fort; after some time they took it, and the country was annexed. What now remains of the fort is a well-built wall of sandstone and a dry tank; it is on a rocky mound in a commanding position behind the town.

Within a couple of marches from Jummoo, to the eastward, are three or four places worth seeing. One of these is *Babor*, in the Dansál dún, near the left bank of the Tavi; there are the ruins of three old Hindú temples, of what age I know not; the buildings were of great solidity and considerable beauty; the chief feature of one of them was a hall whose roof was held up by eight fluted columns supporting beams of stone 10 feet in length; on these beams were laid flatter stones chequerwise, so as to fill up the corners of the square as far as the centre of the beams, and so make a new square cornerways to the other; on this was laid another set of stones cornerwise to this, and so on till the whole space was covered; this square mass of stone was ornamented with carving. The material of these buildings is a slightly calcareous sandstone which is found among the strata near; it has well stood against weathering, and its toughness may be known from one of the beams of it used in the construction being as much as 14 feet in length. No mortar was used in the

1; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

361 346 341 building; this must have been a predisposing cause of the lateral shifting of some of the stones one upon the other which is to be observed, the moving cause being, I take it, earthquakes. The other neighbouring ruins have a great resemblance to this first, but they are not all three equally ornamented.

[776] These old temples, though clearly devoted to the same worship as what is now followed—Ganesha for instance, the elephant-headed god, being among the prominent figures—are quite neglected by and hardly known to the people around.[1] But we will now go to a spot that is in the bloom of repute as a holy place, that is resorted to on certain days both by the people of the hills and by many from afar.

361 783 788 This is *Parmandal*, a place of pilgrimage that the Hindûs visit for the purpose of obtaining a moral cleansing by bathing in its waters. It is situated in a nook among the low hills, far up one of the ravines that drain down to the plain. I went there with the Maharaja when he and all his Court made the pilgrimage—if so it can be called—on I forget what special day. It is two marches from Jummoo, and we went with a large camp, nor were we intent wholly on the religious ceremonies, for on the way the jungles were beaten and some good pig-sticking rewarded us.

We entered the hills by the winding valley of the Devak stream, the name of which denotes a sacred character. We encamped at Utarbain, which is a place but next in religious importance to the one that was our goal; here were two gilt-domed temples surrounded by cells for Brahmans to live in. The Maharaja gave food this day to all Brahmans who might come; a large number were collected in the quadrangle to partake of it, and presents were given—quantities of flour and other provisions, and money as well—to those Brahmans who permanently stay here. From Utarbain we made the journey to Parmandal and back in an afternoon; we continued up the sandy bed of the [illegible] stream; as we went on the valley became more confined and its sides more rocky; thus winding up we suddenly came at one of the turns in sight of a strange collection of buildings strangely situated. A double row of lofty and handsome buildings with

[1] [i.e. temple ruins in the town of Babor--Analyst]

3: Imperial Gazetteer G-3 (1889-95) 1909 AV1 Kashmir AV1

ources of water, as in the case of Achabal, Vernāg, and Kokarnāg on the south, and Arpal on the east. Islāmābād r Anantnāg, 'the place of the countless springs,' sends out numerous streams. One of these springs, the Maliknāg, is ulphurous, and its water is highly prized for garden cultivaion. The Kashmīris are good judges of water. They regard Kokarnāg as the best source of drinking-water, while Chashma Shāhi above the Dal Lake stands high in order of merit.

Srinagar and the Jhelum.

It is time now for the traveller who has been resting in Srīnagar to set out on the great northern road which leads o Gilgit. He will have admired the quaint, insanitary city ying along the banks of the Jhelum, with a length of 3 miles nd an average breadth of 1¼ miles on either side of the river. The houses vary in size from the large and spacious brick alaces of the Pandit aristocrat and his 500 retainers, warmed n the winter by *hammāms*, to the doll house of three storeys, here the poor shawl-weaver lives his cramped life, and hivers in the frosty weather behind lattice windows covered ith paper. In the spring and summer the earthen roofs of he houses, resting on layers of birch-bark, are bright with reen herbage and flowers. The canals with their curious tone bridges and shady waterway, and the great river with an verage width of eighty yards, spanned by wooden bridges, rowded with boats of every description, and lined by bathing oxes, are well worth studying. The wooden bridges are heap, effective, and picturesque, and their construction is ngenious, for in design they appear to have anticipated the odern cantilever principle. Old boats filled with stones ere sunk at the sites chosen for pier foundations. Piles were hen driven and more boats were sunk. When a height above he low-water level was reached, wooden trestles of *deodār* ere constructed by placing rough-hewn logs at right angles. s the structure approached the requisite elevation to admit f *chaḥwāris* (house-boats) passing beneath, *deodār* logs were antilevered. This reduced the span, and huge trees were ade to serve as girders to support the roadway. The foundations of loose stones and piles have been protected on the pstream side by planking, and a rough but effective cut-water ade. The secret of the stability of these old bridges may, erhaps, be attributed to the skeleton piers offering little or no sistance to the large volume of water brought down at flood-me. It is true that the heavy floods of 1893 swept away six ut of the seven city bridges, and that the cumbrous piers nd to narrow the waterway, but it should be remembered